

## FORBES FIGHTS IN HIS FIGHT ON FRANCHISE BILL

Senate Committee Refuses to Amend Measure As Asked by Pinkham

### OTHER HAWAIIAN MATTERS REMAIN WITHOUT CHANGE

Both Parties Now Fishing For Votes of the American Farmer

By ERNEST G. WALKER (Mail Special to The Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Superintendent Forbes has been in Washington and has had a hearing before the senate committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico with reference to the Hilo Gas Franchise Bill. This was an extended meeting at which differences over the measure were threshed out quite completely. George McK. McClellan was present and participated. The Hilo bill, it will be remembered, was passed by the house some weeks ago and then held up in the senate committee on the cable request of Governor Pinkham.

At the hearing Superintendent Forbes appeared as Governor Pinkham's representative and urged that the Hilo bill be amended so as to give the public utilities commission power over the franchise, similar to the power exercised over utilities at Honolulu and the island of Oahu. At the close of the hearing of the committee meeting, Senator Shafter, its chairman, announced that the bill would be reported as it passed the house. No amendments whatsoever were offered.

**Magson Was In Washington**  
J. Alfred Magson, an attorney of Honolulu, has been in town the past week. He came, it is understood, to oppose a new franchise for the Honolulu Rapid Transit company but learned after his arrival here that no bill had been presented to either branch of congress and consequently there was nothing for him to oppose.

Other Hawaiian matters pending here are in status quo. The house is adjourning for three days at a time and transacting very little business, while the senate is catching up with the big appropriation bills and other legislation of first importance. The army appropriation bill, carrying the survey for a military road on the island of Oahu, has not yet passed the senate but probably will be taken up in a few days.

With a great political season coming on, politicians of both parties, as of yore, have their eyes upon the farmer. They seek to do things of advantage to the "honest tiller of the soil," remembering that it is not a long time till his votes for public officials will be in demand. But a great and important enactment for the farmer is just going into operation, where the accusation of politics in a presidential year does not lie.

**Farm Loans As Bait**  
This is the farm loan act, which President Wilson has just signed. It provides a system for loaning money on farm lands at reasonable rates of interest for relatively long periods and prescribes an authorization plan for easy repayments. The legal rates of interest in the law is six per cent. This, in urban circles, sounds here like a tolerably high rate, for five per cent and five and one-half per cent money is quite prevalent in a large volume of commercial transactions. But out in rural communities, excessive rates, in many instances, are common for money and the farmer, for peculiar reasons, has always had to pay dearly for borrowed money.

Many states in recent years have inaugurated land banks, but the new law provides for a nation wide system under the treasury department. The act is intended to supplement the federal reserve act, inaugurated a couple of years ago and already regarded as a marvellous statute in its relations to finance and industry.

**Will Be Operated Apart**  
But it will be operated apart from the federal reserve system. There are 12 federal reserve banks and as many federal reserve districts comprising the rural credit central banks for the twelve rural districts. But the reserve banks are in the big business cities, like Boston, New York, Richmond and San Francisco, while the rural credit banks will be in smaller cities, more in the heart of the farming communities.

The purpose is to attract money to the farm loan field, and a method has been worked out whereby those who have money to lend can find safe investment in the form of debentures or bonds of small or large denominations, issued by the banks and based on the security of mortgages on farm lands. The borrowing proceeds under the general supervision of a federal farm loan board in the treasury department, composed of the secretary of the treasury, as chairman, ex-officio, and four members appointed by the President.

The loans are made exclusively through national farm loan associations composed of borrowers. These associations shall be shareholders also in the farm banks, and in that way the members who are borrowers will share in the profits of the bank. The money for the loans is to come partly from the capital of the banks and partly from the sale by the banks of bonds secured by first mortgages on farm lands. The national farm loan associations will be composed of ten or more persons who own and cultivate farm land qualified as security for a mortgage loan under the new act, provided the aggregate of loans desired by the membership is not less than \$20,000. There is an elaborate

## PYTHIAN KNIGHTS MEET IN PORTLAND

Twenty-Ninth Biennial Convention of Supreme Lodge and Pythian Sisters Convened

(By The Associated Press.)

PORTLAND, Oregon, August 1.—The supreme lodge, Knights of Pythias, began its twenty-ninth biennial convention here today and carried out a program that kept the members busy from early morning until late tonight. In conjunction with the supreme lodge, the supreme temple, Pythian Sisters, and the grand lodge of Oregon also called their conventions to order.

At the joint assembly which opened today, which was open to both members and friends, addresses of welcome were delivered by Gov. James Witherby and Mayor H. R. Albion. Executive sessions followed, and in the afternoon a monster Pythian parade was held, which was participated in by the Uniform Rank, Knights of Honor, Grand lodge and subordinate lodges. The drill teams of the various lodges gave a military appearance to the parade. Numerous Pythian brass bands from Portland and other cities were one of the main features of the parade. The parade was a triumphal procession of the supreme lodge and supreme temple rode in automobiles.

Tonight, at a general gathering of knights and ladies, Walter B. Ritchie of Illinois, past supreme chancellor, repeated an address which he delivered at the golden jubilee of the order on "The Pythian Lesson of Friendship." National defense, and the part the Knights of Pythias are to play in it, to be one of the main topics before the convention. The proposal to build a Pythian home is another matter that is expected to cause lively discussion.

Monday night the thousands of Pythians from all over the United States were guests at a public reception at the national guard armory at which short addresses were made. Gus C. Moser of Portland, supreme representative, presided. Brief responses were made by members of the leading Pythian officials and members of the supreme lodge. The principal speaker was James E. Watson of Indiana, Republican nominee for the United States senate.

Portland was gaily illuminated along the principal streets and brilliantly illuminated in honor of the occasion. Ropes and clusters of multicolored electric lights festooned nearly all the downtown streets. Banners and flags in countless number floated overhead.

The supreme lodge is expected to conclude its business on either August 8 or August 9, depending on the amount of business to be transacted.

ate system of safeguards, the result of many years of study by experts and commissions. Some of these commissions traveled in Europe and culled from experience of farm loan organizations almost the world over. The law makers believe they have a law adapted to the peculiar conditions in the United States. Along with the strict governmental enterprise, there is authorized a system of joint stock land banks that may carry on the business of lending directly to farm borrowers. These banks must have a capital of not less than \$250,000 and be under the supervision of the federal farm loan board.

The new law is expected to give a great impetus to agriculture by enabling the farmer to realize on his security and provide himself with working capital just as merchants and other business men may do. But it is believed that one of the great features of the new law will be educational in demonstrating to the American farmer the advantages of co-operation.

**Important for Farmers**  
The enactment of this statute came right on the heels of federal legislation providing \$25,000,000 in federal aid for rural roads. The latter statute is also hailed as of great moment to the rural population. The good road movement in the United States is only a few years old. A vast deal has been accomplished in a few States and more is under way. Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Maryland and California are among the lead in the field. The new law will aid in the building of excellent hard surface highways. But it has been a formative period and great sums of money have been wasted. The process of standardizing road construction has been slow and the people generally are not educated on the subject. Local policies almost invariably prove a hindrance and in many cases an insuperable obstacle to the raising of money and to economical expenditure of it for the purpose intended.

The sum to be appropriated by congress will not build great highway systems by any means, but there is provision that States, accepting the federal funds, must vote equal sums. The federal money is expended under supervision from Washington and all plans approved there. This will result in the standardization of highway construction and furnish examples to be imitated by communities as to what should be done and how.

The new rural road law is calculated to inaugurate road building of high quality all over the country, so that in the course of a few years the mainland, from ocean to ocean, should be gridironed with first-class highways, thus facilitating transportation and travel and mightily enhancing rural values.

**ARE YOU GOING ON A JOURNEY?**

Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy should be packed in your hand luggage when going on a journey. Change of water, diet, and climate, all tend to produce bowel trouble, and this medicine cannot be secured on board the train or steamship. It may save much suffering and inconvenience if you have it handy. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

## COLONIAL PREMIER MAKES ENORMOUS HIT IN ENGLAND

Australian Prime Minister Wins Great Personal Triumph In Mother Country

### CALLED MOST INTERESTING MAN OF YEAR IN LONDON

Urges War, To Hit With Germans On Battlefield and World Marts

LONDON, July 10.—Seldom in the recent history of English-speaking peoples, and perhaps never in the memory of Britain, has any politician almost unknown to the general public made so swift a conquest in the imagination and the enthusiasm of the masses as William Morris Hughes, the Prime Minister of Australia. Only the sudden achievement of William J. Bryan after his "Crown of Thorns and Cross of Gold" speech before the Chicago convention, twenty years ago, gives a parallel in America.

Last year Hughes was known to the United Kingdom as a colonial premier, one of a list of overseas statesmen or politicians, with Borden, Fisher, Laurier and Ward—men whose names are familiar to Englishmen, whose personalities are merely vague shadows in the public mind. These colonial leaders were always treated with formal respect when they visited the mother country. A few dinners and receptions, perhaps a knighthood, a decoration and a university degree were given them. But outside one general world a general who had connected one of England's "little wars" with an explorer who had written some new names across the map was more of a curiosity.

**Wins Personal Triumph**  
Now the story of Mr. Hughes is the story of the most interesting episode of the year in England. The self-made Yankee-like Welshman, the self-schooled workman, the self-made labor unionist, socialist, is now leaving the old country after a visit of four months, and is leaving a popular following comparable only to that commanded by another self-made Jewish politician, Lloyd George. The only reason Hughes has not made more public speeches, attended more banquets, arranged to do him honor, given more newspaper interviews, is that he has freedom of more cities, addressed more chambers of commerce, and accepted degrees from more universities than he has time to do. He has been crowded to the utmost with such functions, and that his voice and his frail body succumbed at an early stage of the ordeal and compelled him to retire for some weeks to a sanatorium.

The oratorical output of the Australian Prime Minister has compared favorably with the efforts of an American presidential candidate of the most heroic stuff. The number of addresses large and small, which the newspapers have reported stretch well over a hundred. At Liverpool, Manchester, Edinburgh and other great provincial cities, such crowds have welcomed his arrival as few public men in civil life have ever since the famous electrifying tours of Gladstone during his most popular years. He has made speeches before every type of public and private organization from municipal bodies through the various states of scholars and charitable societies. In the same week he has responded to the bestowal of the freedom of a conservative municipal body, shrouded to him in a gold cord, to a grand assembly of Welshmen, and a degree from a university, stirred to enthusiasm at a meeting of dock laborers on the Thames, and gained universal applause from a committee of peeresses engaged in war work.

**War To Hit**

The Hughes platform, roughly put as been this: "War to the last against Germany, both on the battlefield and in the field of trade. Commercial union within the British empire, and lower union, with a share for the colonies of making decisions on imperial questions that concern them."

The reason a colonial statesman could become a leader almost overnight in his mother country was that there were currents of thought, and agitations, which were waiting for leadership. They had waited only a few years. The ad advocates in the colonies, in particular, and in public life outside Westminster. While the war has enormous changed and focused the work of the government, and rallied and brought together much of the latent power in a slow moving people, it has not changed the tone of statesmanship, the sense of duty, the feeling of responsibility to what they deem the high traditions of British public life. They have denounced the present enemies of the country, but have denounced them with dignity, and with care to avoid what they would consider exaggeration. Many turning points in the government of handling vital matters too delicate to be left to the hands of the press, assert that mysterious influences work to shield German interests in Great Britain. "Ginger" groups have been formed by members of both parties in parliament, but those groups have had no weightier leadership than that of Sir Edward Carson and Winston Churchill, both of whom are popularly rated as brilliant but unstable guides.

**Invited To England**

Mr. Hughes came to England by invitation of the government to confer on war matters. Australia and Canada have furnished fighting forces so large

## GREAT SURFING FLOAT WILL BE IN BIG PARADE

Feature of Pan-Pacific Day At Carnival To Reflect Waikiki Beach

### SEATTLE MAY SEND ITS POTLATCH KING

Other Rare Attractions Are Being Worked Up To Inaugurate 1917 Festival

(From Tuesday Advertiser.)

A great float, stretching from curb to curb and representing the surf at Waikiki, with surfers and outrigger canoes, will head the Pan-Pacific Pageant, February 19, next. If successful, the float will be a big success. Arrangements for the pageant are already well under way, and some of the biggest features have been planned and the work on them has begun. Lionel Walden has completed designs for the surf float, and it promises to be one of the most dramatic and thrilling bits of pageantry ever presented here. The Outrigger Club has been asked to cooperate to make of this float a big success.

The scheme is to have a float that will fill the street. It will represent a gigantic billow such as rolls in upon Waikiki beach when the wind and the tide are right. Special study for the float has been made by Walden in order to get the tints of the sunlight on the green water, with the white of the breaking "cap" on top.

**Experts Will Ride 'Billows'**  
Riding on the billow will be a surf-board expert, showing as many as possible of the tricks of the surf, and there will be at least one outrigger canoe.

Another feature for the pageant, which has been promised assistance by L. D. Timmons, secretary of the Kauni Chamber of Commerce, is to be the Kauni float. Timmons has pledged \$500 for the construction of Garden Island entry, and arrangements have been made whereby Lionel Walden and D. Howard Hitebeck will visit Kauni to study the island for pointers for the design of the float.

Ambrose Patterson, the artist, is now at work preparing an exhibit for the Pan-Pacific Club rooms above Castle & Cooke, at Merchant and Fort streets, showing the possibilities in the Oriental coloring and Oriental ideas to be seen everywhere in the Islands.

The Carnival "kings" of the different Pacific lands are already preparing for the landing on Pan-Pacific day, February 19. As arranged by the Pan-Pacific Club, the landing will take place at the foot of Fort Street, and the first Carnival King to offer his presence is Tvee Kopa Konaway, the Potlatch king of the Seattle Carnival.

**Potlatch King Is Coming**  
Word has been received from W. E. Priestley that the latter has taken his departure for Seattle to prepare for the landing on Pan-Pacific day, February 19. As arranged by the Pan-Pacific Club, the landing will take place at the foot of Fort Street, and the first Carnival King to offer his presence is Tvee Kopa Konaway, the Potlatch king of the Seattle Carnival.

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## RAILROAD WHARF IN HILO CLOSED

Hilo Consolidated Decides That Extensive Repairs To Structure Should Be Made

The Hawaii Consolidated Railway, Ltd., gives notice, published in today's issue of The Advertiser, that the railroad wharf in Hilo Harbor has been closed for repairs, until further notice. Asked for details, by a representative of The Advertiser, J. R. Galt, president of the company, said yesterday that some time since the railroad company was notified by the superintendent of public works that the wharf in Hilo was in bad condition and unsafe for use.

The company has caused the wharf to be carefully examined by a competent engineer. He has reported that while the wharf is not in as bad a condition as might be inferred from the sweeping statement made by Mr. Forbes, it needs extensive repairs in order to make it entirely safe.

If a serious accident should happen on the wharf, after the directors have received this information, they might be personally and criminally liable if anyone were hurt.

Under these circumstances the directors do not feel like assuming the responsibility of continuing the use of the wharf, until it is placed in thorough repair. As it will take some time and consideration to ascertain just what should be done in the way of repair, the directors have thought best to close the wharf and have accordingly done so. The freight and materials now on the wharf will be removed, but vessels will not be allowed to come alongside or freight or passengers use the wharf until further notice.

As a feature of the Pan-Pacific Day Carnival, with its decorations of every kind that will assist in the beautification of Fort street, which will be the line of march of the Carnival kings on Pan-Pacific Day. More than this, he is approaching the Carnival king of the Spokane pow-wow.

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## GREAT WAR KEEPS HAWAIIAN SUGAR INDUSTRY ALIVE

James S. McCandless Tells Pittsburgh Newspaper of Local Plantation Conditions

### DEMOCRATIC TARIFF POLICY IS RUINOUS

Protection Is Needed to Make Islands Prosperous and Insure Further Development

"The cane sugar industry in the Hawaiian Islands, threatened with complete demoralization when the Wilson administration revised the sugar tariff schedule and reduced the duty on European beet sugar from sixty-five cents to one cent the 100 pounds, is in existence today only because the European war has temporarily destroyed competition from France, Belgium, Germany, Austria and Russia, according to J. S. McCandless of Honolulu, who was at the Port Pitt Hotel yesterday, says The Gazette Times and Pittsburgh paper, of July 17. "Mr. McCandless, who has been in Honolulu thirty-six years and is an owner of sugar plantations in the Hawaiian group, said the future of the industry in Hawaii can be insured only by the revision of the sugar schedules upward to a point sufficient to protect the industry from destructive competition that will develop in Europe as soon as the war ends."

**War Averts Tremendous Losses**  
"The war, and the war only," he said, "has averted losses of millions of dollars invested in sugar plantations and mills. So, you see, we who live in Hawaii can hardly subscribe to the oftquoted sentiments of the late General Sherman."

"Last year's sugar crop in the Hawaiian Islands was 647,000 tons, or more than 10,000,000 bags, according to Mr. McCandless. It was the most prosperous year in the history of the Islands. This year's output will be about the same, probably a few thousand tons less. The remarkable progress in the industry since 1880, the year Mr. McCandless went to Honolulu, is reflected in the increase of output from 30,000 tons to the figures quoted above. In 1880, Mr. McCandless said, sugar brought eight and one-half cents a pound, but plantation owners did not make as much money on their product as they do now at six and one-half cents a pound.

**Extraction Percentage Greater**  
"The reason for this is that our percentage of extraction is greater," he said. "In 1880 the best we could do in our roller mills was to extract about sixty or seventy per cent of the sugar from the cane. Now we are getting about ninety-seven or ninety-eight per cent. Of course, our machinery costs a great deal more now. A mill in 1880 cost about \$200,000 or \$300,000. A sugar rolling mill today costs about \$1,000,000."

Hawaiian sugar plantations are fertilized and irrigated more extensively than in any other country in the world, Mr. McCandless said. He added: "We spend large sums of money annually to increase the productivity of the soil. We must do so in order to compete with Cuba and other cane sugar-producing countries. We cannot grow sugar as cheaply as Cuban plantations. Cuba is in the tropics and is a warmer country. We are only in the semi-tropics. Cuban sugar ripens in about twelve months. It takes Hawaiian sugar about eighteen months to reach a proper growth for cutting."

"The reduction of the sugar tariff—thirty-two cents a year for two years—caused sugar to drop to about 4.50 the hundred pounds. The remaining one cent of duty which was to have been abolished on May 1, this year, was maintained for revenue purposes and increased until the duty was fixed at one cent a pound. This is very little protection, however, and we may as well say that European beet sugar is virtually free of duty."

**Higher Tariff Necessary**  
"Hawaiian sugar plantations will go out of business unless a tariff adequate to protect us from the competition of beet sugar interests in Europe is established. Even the best sugar industry in the States is threatened. It will be unable to survive competition from Europe after the war unless the tariff is increased. The beet sugar industry in Louisiana was demoralized temporarily when the tariff schedules were revised downward. It faced absolute ruin, but the European war broke out and it was able to get back on its feet again."

"The rectifying effect of war on the cane sugar industry in the Hawaiian Islands is shown in the change in prices since August 1, 1914. On that date sugar was bringing \$3.29 per hundred pounds. In twelve days it had risen to \$6.52. That price was maintained for a time, but in October, 1915, it dropped back to about \$4. It is now back to about \$6.50."

Mr. McCandless emphasized that the future of the Hawaiian sugar industry and the future of the Islands, commercially, are synonymous. He said: "Most Americans do not appreciate the commercial importance of the Islands. I want to impress upon you that they are no mean factor in the world's trade. In 1899 our exports totaled about \$80,000,000 and we

**AN IMPROVED QUININE DOES NOT AFFECT THE HEAD**  
Because of its tonic and laxative effect. LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE will be found milder than ordinary Quinine. Does not cause nervousness, nor ringing in the head. Remember, there is only one "Bromo Quinine" the signature of E. W. Grove is on each box.

## QUARANTINE SURVEY OF VESSELS SHOULD NOT BE ABANDONED

Board of Directors of Chamber of Commerce Sends Strong Protest to Washington

### PRESENT REGULATIONS GUARD HEALTH OF PORT

Without Them Honolulu Would Be Laid Liable to Malaria, Mosquitoes and Other Pests

(From Tuesday Advertiser.)  
Discontinuance of quarantine inspection of vessels arriving at Honolulu is under consideration by the federal authorities, according to a cablegram received by the chamber of commerce yesterday from its Washington representative, George McK. McClellan.

Promptly the chamber took action and "flashed" its protest, through its right-hand man in the national capital. At a special meeting of the board of directors of the chamber, yesterday afternoon, no time was lost in taking up the recommendation of the health committee to protest against letting down the bars to malaria, mosquitoes and similar pests likely to stowaway aboard ships from the mainland.

**Prompt Action Is Taken**  
The health committee got together during the forenoon and passed a resolution recommending that action be taken by the directors of the chamber, secretary Brown speedily communicated with or personally saw members of the directorate, the desired meeting was held, and at four o'clock it had been decided that the proper course was to at once despatch a cable of protest. On Thursday last, creating no little stir among health authorities and others acquainted with the possibilities of infection here if quarantine inspection of vessels were to be abolished, an Associated Press despatch announced that this "safety first" custom had been discontinued.

**Plan Under Consideration**  
The chamber of commerce called to its Washington representative a query, for Dr. F. E. Trotter, surgeon in charge of the United States public health service in Hawaii, declared that he had received no advice in regard to the inspection having been suspended. It was in reply to the cable inquiry of the chamber that McClellan sent his message of yesterday, saying that the proposal was "under consideration." Acting on cable instructions, the Washington agent of the Hawaiian chamber will enter an earnest protest.

The board of health is firmly opposed to any relaxation of the existing regulations covering the entry of vessels here, as evidenced by the assertion of President J. S. B. Pratt when it was first reported that the suspension had actually taken effect.

**Doctor Pratt In Doubt**  
He, too, was inclined to doubt that action had been finally taken by the Washington authorities, for no official notification had been received to that effect. At that time he made it plain that the board of health was emphatically and unalterably opposed to removing the existing safeguard against diseases from which Hawaii has thus far been free, and from which, he believes, she will continue to be free if present precautions are faithfully observed. As a mid-Pacific port, Honolulu, unless vigilantly guarded by eternal vigilance in the matter of quarantine inspection, thinks Doctor Pratt, is peculiarly open to inviolable but not the less undesirable attack.

asked eleven for the amount of business of United States custom houses. Our export business was as large as the Philippines, Porto Rico and Alaska together. I quote the goodness of 1912 because I haven't had much attention to the statistics since that time. I believe, however, that the growth of this year will total about \$100,000,000.

"The Hawaiian Islands buy about \$28,000,000 worth of supplies from ports on the Pacific Coast of the United States, every year. Of this amount about \$24,000,000 is spent in San Francisco. This amount is no small proportion of the business of that port."

**Manufacture Machinery**  
"We manufacture our own machinery for our sugar mills. In fact, the Honolulu Iron Works, where our mill machinery is made, is the largest establishment of its kind west of St. Louis, Missouri. It makes machinery for Cuba, the Philippines, Hawaii, Formosa and other countries."

"We do not refine our sugar in Hawaii, but ship it to California, where there is a refinery operated on a profit basis by the plantation owners of the Hawaiian Islands. In this mill we refine about 250,000 tons. Other tonnage is shipped to the eastern part of the United States for refining."

"In addition to being a sugar grower of prominence in Honolulu, Mr. McCandless is a member of the Le Shirens. He came to Pittsburgh yesterday on the way home from the national meeting of the A. A. O. N. M. S., in Buffalo, New York, last week. He is first ceremonial master of the supreme divan of the imperial council and a past potentate of Aloha Temple of Honolulu. This temple is the only one of the mainland."